

GO

61. *To Go on.* To make attack.
 Bold Cethegus,
 Whose valour I have turn'd into his poison,
 And prais'd so to daring, as he would
 Go on upon the gods. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
62. *To Go on.* To proceed.
 He found it a great war to keep that peace, but was fain to
 go on in his story.
 He that desires only that the work of God and religion shall
 go on, is pleased with it, whoever is the instrument. *Taylor.*
 I have escaped many threats of ill fits by these motions: if
 they go on, the only police I have dealt with is wool from the
 belly of a fat sheep. *Temple.*
 To look upon the soul as going on from strength to strength,
 to consider that she is to shine for ever with new accessions of
 glory, and brighten to all eternity, is agreeable. *Addis. Spect.*
 Go on cheerfully in the glorious course you have under-
 taken. *Addis. Spectator, N^o. 164.*
 Copious bleeding is the most effectual remedy in the begin-
 ning of the disease; but when the expectoration goes on suc-
 cessfully, not so proper, because it sometimes suppresseth
 it. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
 I have already handled some abuses during the late manage-
 ment, and in convenient time shall go on with the rest. *Swift.*
 When we had found that design impracticable, we should
 not have gone on in so expensive a management of it. *Swift.*
 Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with
 such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly
 able to go on without perpetual hesitations, or extraordinary
 expletives. *Swift.*
 I wish you health to go on with that noble work. *Terker.*
63. *To Go over.* To revolt; to betake himself to another
 party.
 In the change of religion, men of ordinary understandings
 don't so much consider the principles as the practice of those
 to whom they go over. *Addison on Italy.*
 Power, which, according to the old maxim, was used to
 follow, is now gone over to money. *Swift.*
64. *To Go out.* To go upon any expedition.
 You need not have pricked me: there are other men fitter
 to go out than I. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
65. *To Go out.* To be extinguished.
 Think't thou the fiery fever will go out,
 With titles blown from adulation? *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
 Spirit of wine burned 'till it go out of itself, will burn no
 more. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 The care of a state, or an army, ought to be as constant
 as the chymist's fire, to make any great production; and if
 it goes out for an hour, perhaps the whole operation fails. *Temp.*
 The morning, as mistaken, turns about;
 And all her early fires again go out. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*
 Let the acquaintance be decently buried, and the flame ra-
 ther go out than be smothered. *Collier on Friendship.*
 My blood runs cold, my heart forgets to heave,
 And life itself goes out at thy displeasure. *Addison's Cato.*
 And at her felt approach and secret might,
 Art after art goes out, and all is night. *Pope's Dunciad, b. iii.*
66. *To Go through.* To perform thoroughly; to execute.
 Finding Pyrocles every way able to go through with that
 kind of life, he was as desirous for his sake as for his own to
 enter into it. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 If you can as well go through with the statute laws of that
 land, I will think you have not lost all your time there. *Spenser.*
 Kings ought not to suffer their council to go through with
 the resolution and direction, as if it depended on them, but
 take the matter back into their own hands. *Bacon's Essay 21.*
 He much feared the earl of Antrim had not steadiness of
 mind enough to go through with such an undertaking. *Clarendon.*
 The amazing difficulty and greatness of his account will
 rather terrify than inform him, and keep him from setting
 heartily about such a task, as he despairs ever to go through
 with it. *South's Sermons.*
 The powers in Germany are borrowing money, in order
 to go through their part of the expence. *Addison on the War.*
67. *To Go through.* To suffer; to undergo.
 I tell thee that it is absolutely necessary for the common
 good that thou shouldst go through this operation. *Arbutnot.*
68. The senses of this word are very indistinct: its general no-
 tion is motion or progression.
 Go to. *interject.* Come, come, take the right course. A
 scornful exhortation.
 Go to then, O thou far renowned son
 Of great Apollo; shew thy famous might
 In medicine. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 5. Stan. 43.*
 Go to, go to, thou art a foolish fellow;
 Let me be clear of thee. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
 My favour is not bought with words like these:
 Go to; you'll teach your tongue another tale. *Rowe.*
 Go to; Delusion's artifice; circumvention; over-reach.
 Except an apprentice is instructed how to adulterate and
 varnish, and give you the go-by upon occasion, his master may
 be charged with neglect. *Collier on Pride.*

GOA

- GO-CART: *n. f.* [*go and cart.*] A machine in which children
 are inclosed to teach them to walk, and which they pull for-
 ward without danger of falling.
 Young children, who are try'd in
 Go-carts, to keep their steps from sliding,
 When members knit, and legs grow stronger,
 Make use of such machine no longer. *Prior.*
- GOAD: *n. f.* [*gab, Saxon.*] A pointed instrument with which
 oxen are driven forward.
 Oit in his harden'd hand a goad he bears.
 To GOAD: *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To prick or drive with a goad.
 2. To incite; to stimulate; to intigrate; to drive forward.
 Most dangerous
 Is that temptation, that doth goad us on
 To sin in loving virtue. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*
 Goaded with most sharp occasions,
 Which lay nice manners by, I put you to
 The use of your own virtues. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*
 Of all that breathes the various progeny,
 Stung with delight, is goaded on by thee. *Dryden's Lucan.*
- GOAL: *n. f.* [*gaule, French.*] A long pole set up to mark the
 bounds of the race.
 1. The landmark set up to bound a race; the point marked out
 to which racers run.
 As at the Olympian games, or Pythian fields,
 Part curb their fiery steeds, or flum the goal
 With rapid wheels. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*
 And the slope fun his upward beam
 Shoots against the dusky pole,
 Pacing toward the other goal. *Milton.*
2. The starting post.
 Hast thou beheld, when from the goal they start,
 The youthful characters with heaving heart
 Rush to the race? *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*
3. The final purpose; the end to which a design tends.
 Our poet has always the goal in his eye, which directs him
 in his race: some beautiful design, which he first establishes,
 and then contrives the means, which will naturally conduct
 him to his end. *Dryden's Ovid, Preface.*
 Each individual seeks a fev'ral goal;
 But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole. *Pope.*
 So man, who here seems principal alone,
 Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown;
 Touches some wheel, or verges to some goal;
 'Tis but a part we see, and not a whole. *Pope's Essay on Man.*
4. It is sometimes improperly written for *goat*, or *gail*.
 GOAR: *n. f.* [*gorar, Welsh.*] Any edging sewed upon cloth
 to strengthen it. *Skinner.*
- GOAT: *n. f.* [*gar, Saxon and Scottish.*] A ruminant animal
 that seems a middle species between deer and sheep.
 Gail of goat, and slips of yew. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 You may draw naked boys riding and playing with their
 paper-mills or bubble-buells upon goats, eagles, or dolphins.
Peasam on Drawing.
 The little bear that rock'd the mighty Jove,
 The swan whose borrow'd shape conceal'd his love,
 Are grac'd with light; the nursing goat's repaid
 With heaven, and duty rais'd the pious maid. *Craeb.*
- GOATHEAD: *n. f.* [*goat and head.*]
 It is a plant with a semispherical flower, consisting of many
 half florets: these with the embryos are included in one
 common many leaved flower-cup, not scaly, but the segments
 are stretched out above the florets: the embryos afterward
 become oblong seeds inclosed in coats, and have a thick down
 like a beard adhering to them. *Willer.*
- GOAT-SHEAR: The same with GOAT-SHEARD, which see.
- GOAT-CHAFER: *n. f.* An insect; a kind of beetle.
- GOAT-HERD: *n. f.* [*gar and hyre, Saxon.*] A feeder or tender.
 One whose employment is to tend goats.
 Is not thick fame's altar proud,
 That sits on yonder bank,
 Whose straying herd themselves doth shrowd
 Among the bushes rank? *Spenser's Pastoral.*
 They first gave the goatherd good contentment, and
 the marquis and his servant chafed the kid about the black *Watum.*
- GOAT-MARJORAM: *n. f.* The same with GOAT-SHEARD,
 which see.
- GOAT-MILK: *n. f.* [*goat and milk.*]
 After the fever and such like accidents are diminished,
 asses and goats milk may be necessary. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
- GOAT-MILKER: *n. f.* [*goat and milker.*] A kind of coat so
 called from sucking goats. *Leahy.*
- GOAT'S KEE: *n. f.* [*goat's kee.*]
 It hath a perennial root: the leaves grow by pairs, fastened
 to a mid-rib, terminating in an odd lobe: the flower is of the
 papilionaceous kind, consisting of a standard, the wings, and
 the keel: the point becomes a long taper pod, which is filled
 with oblong kidney-shaped seeds. This plant is propagated
 for medicinal use. *Müller.*

GOB

- GOB: *n. f.* [*gob, Saxon.*] A small fish, which is a native of Italy, and some parts of Spain,
 where it has the reputation of being a great alexipharmick
 and sturrock: the Italians eat it raw and boiled, and make a
 kind of tea of it; but with us it is of no esteem. *Hill.*
- GOATSKIN: *n. f.* [*goat and skin.*]
 They wandered about in sheepskins and goatskins, being
 destitute, afflicted, and tormented. *Hebr. ii. 37.*
 Then fill'd two goatskins, with her hands divine;
 With water one, and one with fable wine. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- GOAT-THORN: *n. f.* [*goat and thorn.*]
 It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of which empalement
 arises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a bicapular pod
 filled with kidney-shaped seeds: the leaves grow by pairs on a
 middle rib, which always end in a thorn. Tournefort says
 the gum adragant, or dragon, is produced in Crete. *Müller.*
- GOAT-TISH: *adj.* [from *goat*.] Resembling a goat in any qua-
 lities: as, rankness; lust.
- An admirable evasion of a whoremaster, man, to lay his
 goatish disposition on the change of a star. *Shak. King Lear.*
 The last is notorious for its goatish smell, and tufts not un-
 like the beard of that lecherous animal. *More against Atheism.*
- GOA: *n. f.* [*gobe, French.*] A small quantity. A low word.
 Do'st think I have so little wit as to part with such a gob of
 money? *LeVoyage.*
- GOBBET: *n. f.* [*gobe, French.*] A mouthful; as much as
 can be swallowed at once.
 Therewith the fpev'd out of her filthy maw
 A flood of poison, horrible and black,
 Full of great lumps of flesh and goblets raw. *Fairy Queen.*
 By devilish policy art thou grown great,
 And, like ambitious Sylla, overgorg'd
 With goblets of thy mother's bleeding heart. *Shak. H. VI.*
 The cooks, slicing it into little goblets, prick it on a prog
 of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Saunders's Travels.*
 The giant, gorg'd with flesh, and wine, and blood,
 Lay stretch'd at length, and snoring in his den,
 Belching raw goblets from his maw, o'ercharg'd
 With purple wine and cruddl'd gore confus'd. *Addison.*
- To GOBBET: *v. a.* [from the noun.] To swallow at a mouth-
 ful. A low word.
 Down comes a kite powdering upon them, and goblets up
 both together. *LeVoyage, Fable 4.*
- To GOBBLE: *v. a.* [*gobber, to swallow, old French.*] To
 swallow hastily with tumult and noise.
 The sheep were fo keen upon the acorns, that they gobbled
 up now and then a piece of the coat along with them. *LeVoy.*
 Of last year's corn in barn great store;
 Fat turkeys gobbling at the door. *Prior.*
 The time too precious now to waste,
 And supper gobbled up in haste,
 Again stretch to cards they run. *Swift.*
- GOBBLER: *n. f.* [from *gobble*.] One that devours in haste; a
 gormand; a greedy eater.
- GOBETWEEN: *n. f.* [*go and between.*] One that transacts
 business by running between two parties.
 Even as you came in to me, her assistant, or go-between,
 parted from me: I lay I shall be with her between ten and
 eleven. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
- GOBLER: *n. f.* [*goblet, French.*] A bowl, or cup, that holds
 a large draught.
 My figur'd goblets for a dish of wood. *Shak. Rich. II.*
 We love not loaded boards, and goblets crown'd;
 But free from turkeys our repose is found. *Denham.*
 Crown high the goblets with a cheerful draught;
 Enjoy the present hour; adjourn the future thought. *Dryden.*
- GOBLIN: *n. f.* [*French; goblin, which Spenser has once re-
 tained, writing it in three syllables.*] This word some derive
 from the *Gibullines*, a faction in Italy; so that *elf* and *goblin*
 is *Gueph* and *Gibelline*, because the children of either party
 were terrified by their nuries with the name of the other: but
 it appears that *elf* is Welsh, and much older than those fac-
 tions. *Ellis's Urylon* are phantoms of the night, and the Germans
 likewise have long had spirits among them named *Gobelds*,
 from which *goblin* might be derived.
1. An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom.
 Angels and ministers of grace defend us!
 Be thou a spirit of health, or goblin damn'd,
 Bring with thee airs from heav'n, or blasts from hell? *Shak.*
 To whom that traitor goblin, full of wrath, reply'd,
 Art thou that traitor angel? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*
 Always, whilst he is young, be sure to preserve his tender
 mind from all impressions and notions of spirits and goblins,
 or any fearful apprehensions in the dark. *Locke.*
2. A fairy; an elf.
 His son was Elfinel, who overcame
 The wicked goblins in bloody field;
 But Elfinel was of most renowned fame,
 Who of all crystal did Panthea build. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
 Go, charge my goblins that they grind their joints
 With dry convulsions; shorten up their sinews
 With aged cramps. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

GOD

- Mean time the village rouzes up the fire,
 While well attested, and as well believ'd,
 Heard solemn goes the goblin story round. *Thomson's Winter.*
- GOD: *n. f.* [*gob, Saxon.*] which likewise signifies good. The
 same word passes in both senses with only accidental variations
 through all the Teutonic dialects.
1. The Supreme Being
 God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him
 in spirit and in truth. *John iv. 24.*
- God above
 Deal between thee and me: for ever now
 I put myself to thy direction. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 The Supreme Being, whom we call God, is necessary, self-
 existent, eternal, immense, omnipotent, omniscient, and best
 being; and therefore also a being who is and ought to be
 esteemed most sacred or holy. *Grew's Cymol. Sacri. b. ii.*
2. A false god; an idol.
 He that sacrificeth unto any god, save unto the Lord only,
 he shall be utterly destroyed. *Exod. xxii. 10.*
 As flies to wanton boys are we to the gods,
 They kill us for their sport. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 Strong god of arms, whose iron sceptre sways
 The freezing North, and Hyperborean seas,
 And Scythian colds, and Thracia's Winter coast,
 Where stand thy feeds, and thou art honour'd most. *Dryd.*
3. Any person or thing deified or too much honoured.
 Whose end is destruction whole god is their belly. *Phil. iii.*
 I am not Licio,
 Nor a musician as I seem to be;
 But one that scorns to live in this disguise,
 For such a one as leaves a gentleman,
 And makes a god of such a cullion. *Shakespeare's*
To God. v. a. [from the noun.] To deify; to exalt to divine
 honours.
 This last old man,
 Lov'd me above the measure of a father;
 Nay, call'd me, indeed. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
- GO-BUILD: *n. f.* [*god and build.*] A term of spiritual rela-
 tion; one for whom one became sponsor at baptism, and prom-
 ised to see educated as a Christian.
- GO-BDAUGHTER: *n. f.* [*god and daughter.*] A girl for whom
 one became sponsor in baptism. A term of spiritual relation.
- GO-BDESS: *n. f.* [from *god*.] A female divinity.
 Hear, nature, hear; dear goddess, hear a father! *Shak.*
 A woman I forswore; but I will prove;
 Thou being a goddess, I forswore not thee:
 My vow was earthy, thou a heav'nly love. *Shakespeare.*
 I long have waited in the temple nigh,
 Built to the gracious goddess Clemency;
 But reverence thou the pow'r. *Dryden's Fables.*
 From his feat the goddess born arose,
 And thus undaunted spoke. *Dryden's Fables.*
 When the daughter of Jupiter presented herself among a
 crowd of goddesses, she was distinguished by her graceful ita-
 ture and superior beauty. *Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 1.*
 Modestly with-held the goddess's train. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- GO-BDESS-LIKE: *adj.* [*goddess and like.*] Resembling a god-
 dess.
 Then female voices from the shore I heard;
 A maid amidst them goddess-like appear'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- GO-BFATHER: *n. f.* [*god and father.*] The sponsor at the
 font.
 He had a son by her, and the king did him the honour as to
 stand godfather to his child. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 Confirmation, a profitable usage of the church, transcribed
 from the apostles, consists in the child's undertaking in his
 own name the baptismal vow; and, that he may more solemnly
 enter this obligation, bringing some godfather with him,
 not now, as in baptism, as his procurator. *Hammond.*
- GO-BHEAD: *n. f.* [from *god*.]
 1. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature.
 Be content;
 Your low-laid son our godhead will uplift. *Shak. Cymbel.*
 At the holy mount
 Of heav'n's high-seated top, th' imperial throne
 Of godhead, fix'd for ever him and sore,
 The filial pow'r arriv'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*
 So may thy godhead be confest,
 So the returning year be blest. *Prior.*
2. A deity in person; a god or goddess.
 Were your godheads to borrow of men, men would forsake
 the gods. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*
 Adoring first the genius of the place,
 The nymphs and native godheads yet unknown. *Dryd. En.*
 GO-BLESS: *adj.* [from *god*.] Without sense of duty to God;
 atheistical; wicked; irreligious; impious.
 Of these two sorts of men, both goddesses, the one has utterly
 no knowledge of God, and the other studies how to persuade
 themselves that there is no such thing to be known. *Hobbes.*
 That goddess crew
 Rebellious. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi. l. 49.*
 For